



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

increase of armaments. So far as her relations to Bolivia are concerned, Chile, if she has had any fears of trouble from that direction, had better a thousand times give back the territory which she took from her northern neighbor in war, or at any rate fulfill her pledges made at the time about it, than to allow herself to be plunged again into the exhausting expenditures for war preparations which she was making before her agreement with Argentina.

It is sincerely to be hoped that the Pan-American Congress which meets this month at Rio Janeiro will throw its weight solidly against further increase of armaments in South America, indeed in all American countries. There is no reason why all the republics of that continent should not join in a general agreement for permanent limitation of both military and naval expenditures. It would be of untold value to them, and to the world. Brazil, the largest of them, which is, as reported, also to inaugurate a policy of naval expansion, could doubtless be persuaded to join her sister republics in a treaty of limitation. If Chile and Argentina would only make public their intention of renewing their splendid treaties when they expire, and send a cordial invitation to their immediate neighbors — Paraguay, Uruguay, Brazil, Peru and Bolivia — to join them, that whole group of South American countries, at least, might easily be brought into a pacific federation which would add greatly to the influence of what Chile and the Argentine Republic have already done, and stimulate by their example the whole world to follow them.

Perhaps this is too much to expect of them in the present state of the world, in which fear and suspicion and unscrupulous territorial and commercial ambition play still an all too tragic part, and prevent nations desiring to do so from reaching at once the high level for which they are themselves ready. If this be true, and if it be further true that only as the whole family of nations moves together can any one or any group of them make the best and fittest advancement in civilization, it becomes all the more incumbent upon the great world conference which is soon to meet at The Hague to make it impossible for two such nations as Chile and Argentina to be degraded again from the high position which they have heroically attained. Everything singles out the subject of arrest and reduction of armaments as, with only one possible exception, that of a periodic Congress of the Nations, the question of questions with which the second Hague Conference will have to deal.

Count Apponyi, one of the most eminent and influential members of the Interparliamentary Union, has been made Minister of Public Instruction in Hungary. In response to a deputation of the Hungarian Peace Society, the new Minister has promised to recommend to the school authorities the introduction of a Peace Day into the schools of Hungary.

The Twelfth Mohonk Arbitration Conference.

We are publishing in this number of the *ADVOCATE OF PEACE* some of the more noteworthy of the addresses delivered at the recent Mohonk Conference on International Arbitration. It must not be assumed that because we publish them and heartily approve of their main contentions we agree with every opinion expressed in them. It will be seen from these speeches and from the platform, which we also publish, that the Conference this year was as remarkable for the advanced ground which it took as it was for its numbers and its enthusiasm.

More than three hundred persons were in attendance, among whom was an unusually large number of Congressmen, national and state officials, jurists, diplomats, mayors, and others prominent in public life, not to mention the distinguished clergymen, educators and others from various fields. Out of the one hundred and more business organizations of the great cities of the country which have been brought by the Conference to actively interest themselves in the arbitration movement, fifty responded to Mr. Smiley's invitation and sent special representatives. This was one of the marked features of the Conference, whose *personnel* was on the whole, if possible, more impressive than any that we have ever before seen at Mohonk.

More than half of the States of the Union were represented; namely, Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, Washington, West Virginia, the District of Columbia and Hawaii. A distinguished professor from the University of Tokyo, Japan, who is studying in this country, was also present. The Conference, therefore, though it continues to be the special personal enterprise of Mr. Smiley, whose wisdom, foresight and devotion — shall we not say, his inspiration? — in creating it become all the more wonderful as the years go by, has become truly national in character and exercises a powerful influence throughout the whole land, and even throughout the world.

Some of the speaking this year was of an unusually high order; in fact, so far as we remember, it has never been surpassed by that at any of the previous Mohonk meetings. Most of it was also practical and constructive, looking to the future and pleading for the taking of the two or three great steps still necessary to bring the nations into a really civilized world-community. There was the usual "reactionary" talk on the part of a few, most of them novices in the Mohonk deliberations, who seemed alarmed lest the Conference should go

too far and too fast in the ways of peace and of renunciation of the militaristic idols of the past. But the positive constructive spirit, so clearly predominant in the Conference, carried the day, and, while acting with moderation and self-restraint, expressed itself in the platform and in resolutions in no uncertain way.

What has impressed us most about the Conference in the last two years is the way in which its program has broadened out to take in other topics than arbitration. This was inevitable. Arbitration is only one phase of a great many-sided world-movement, which is working out with amazing rapidity the unity, coöperation and pacific federation of the nations. Its progress is therefore dependent, in no small degree, upon that of other principles coördinate with it. This the Mohonk Conference has clearly seen.

It is hardly too much to say that arbitration, in any narrow sense of the term, was not the central theme of its deliberations. It of course expressed its great satisfaction at the advancement which arbitration is making, both in public sentiment and in practical institutions. It urged the conclusion of a general treaty of obligatory arbitration at the second Hague Conference. It continued its committees to promote further interest in the subject in the colleges and universities and among business organizations, in both of which spheres most encouraging results have already been attained.

But it went further than this. It declared its approval of the proposal for the neutralization of the great ocean trade routes as urged by the Massachusetts State Board of Trade. It boldly declared in favor of the elaboration of a plan by the second Hague Conference for the establishment of a "permanent and recognized advisory Congress of the Nations." On this matter the two previous conferences had spoken, but with only mild approval. This year for the first time the Conference rose to the full meaning and importance of the subject, and dealt with it in a serious and whole-hearted manner.

The subject of limitation and reduction of armaments, as urged by the British government and House of Commons, received even greater attention. In his opening remarks the Chairman, Mr. Foster, declared that it was of equal importance with the general acceptance of the principle of arbitration that some measure shall be adopted to put a stop to this ever-increasing competition of the great powers in the enlargement of their standing armies and navies. "It is a mockery of sincerity and consistency," Mr. Foster argued, "to solemnly enter into treaty compacts for the settlement of international disputes by peaceful arbitration, while the high contracting parties continue to strain to the utmost their taxing capacity and their credit in preparations for war."

This powerful and timely utterance was reëchoed by other speakers and took deep hold on the Conference. The result was, that in the platform was incorporated a paragraph expressing the earnest hope that the coming Hague Conference might give this subject "careful and favorable consideration," and the adoption of a resolution containing a clause urging the Hague Conference to formulate a plan for the restriction of armaments, and, if possible, for their reduction by concurrent international action."

An effort was made, on motion of Mr. Paine, to induce the Conference to send an earnest remonstrance to Congress against the authorizing of any more battleships, at least until the Hague Conference should have decided whether an international agreement for a general limitation of armaments was practicable. This proposal was warmly supported by more than three-fourths of the membership. But it was so strongly opposed by a small minority, as being a question of detail with which the Conference ought not to occupy itself, that it was decided to be wisest not to attempt to force it through.

Besides the speeches which we publish, very interesting addresses were made by Hon. Richard Bartholdt, on the Introduction of the Peace Movement into Practical Politics, Hon. Charles M. Pepper and Hon. Francis B. Loomis, on the Pan-American Conferences; Dr. Daniel C. Gilman on Work in the Colleges and Universities; Prof. James Brown Scott, Solicitor of the State Department, on the Work of the New American Society of International Law; Hon. William L. Penfield, ex-Solicitor of the State Department; Dean Irwin of Radcliff College, Hon. Samuel J. Barrows, Hon. Samuel B. Capen, Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis, Hon. L. E. Chamberlain, Prof. Honda of Japan, etc., etc.

It would be impossible to give in detail all the excellent things that were said and thought and resolved and planned. One of the chief beneficent results of the Conference is that it stimulates nation-wide thought on the problem of world peace, and sets so many able and intelligent men and women to work actively in various parts of the land to arouse the interest and coöperation of those who have never yet associated themselves with the greatest of all modern reform movements.

We may mention in closing that the Conference manifested its warm appreciation of the "great service in the cause of peace performed by the President of the United States in bringing about the Peace of Portsmouth between Russia and Japan." It also voted unanimously and heartily the following resolution, which as nearly sums up the spirit and intent of the Conference as could well be done in a few words:

"Resolved, that the twelfth annual Mohonk Conference

on International Arbitration respectfully petitions President Roosevelt to instruct the delegates from the United States to the next Hague Conference to urge that body to give favorable consideration to three measures which will greatly conduce to the peace and welfare of the world:

"A plan by which the Hague Conference may become a permanent and recognized Congress of the Nations with advisory powers;

"A general arbitration treaty for the acceptance of all nations;

"A plan for the restriction of armaments, and, if possible, for their reduction by concurrent international action."

Platform of the Twelfth Annual Lake Mohonk Conference on International Arbitration.

The members of this Conference call attention, with great satisfaction, to the steady progress which the world is making in the promotion of international arbitration.

They place on record their appreciation of the character and services of John Hay, the late Secretary of State, and acknowledge that to him lasting gratitude is due for the foresight, firmness and wisdom with which, in his high official station, he upheld the principles which this Conference has advocated.

They have heard with gratification that in many of the leading colleges and universities of this country the undergraduate students have been led to the study of methods by which justice may be secured among nations without resort to war.

This Conference has welcomed to its proceedings the representatives of fifty chambers of commerce, boards of trade, and other commercial organizations, and it urges upon them, and other like institutions not now represented here, to consider and act upon the measures which are from time to time proposed for the promotion of peace.

This Conference regards the approaching assembling of a Pan-American Congress in Rio de Janeiro as likely to promote mutual understanding and consequent goodwill among the states of North, Central and South America.

At the present time it is important that public attention should be concentrated upon the second Hague Conference, soon to be assembled. We hope and believe that the beneficial results of the former conference will be equaled and perhaps surpassed by further deliberations, in the land of Grotius, upon the principles of international law and the best methods for the pacific settlement of international difficulties.

Especially we hope that the second Hague Conference will elaborate and propose a plan by which like conferences may be held at stated periods, and that in the inter-

vals appropriate offices may be maintained at The Hague, so that these conferences may become a permanent and recognized advisory Congress of the Nations.

A general arbitration treaty to be formulated by the Hague Conference is most desirable and will doubtless be accepted by all or nearly all of the countries represented in the Conference.

Among other subjects of immediate importance the many unsettled questions arising out of maritime warfare, including the exemption of private property from seizure at sea, are respectfully commended to the consideration of the Hague Conference.

As the general restriction of armaments can only be secured by concurrent international action, as unanimously recommended by the British House of Commons, we earnestly hope that this subject will receive careful and favorable consideration.

While we shall welcome any action taken by the coming Hague Conference in the way of clearly defining the rights and obligations of belligerents as to each other and as to neutrals, of lessening the horrors of war and of giving increased stability and protection to the Red Cross movement, it is our hope that the Conference will remember that it is consecrated to the great work of ending as well as softening war, and of subjecting the relations of nations to the dominion of law rather than force.

Editorial Notes.

The Congress of Nations.

The idea of a congress of nations for the regular and systematic discussion of questions of common international interest continues to make definite headway. The Interparliamentary Union is shortly to meet in special session to hear the report of its Committee on this subject appointed at Brussels last autumn, and to prepare its program to submit to the second Hague Conference when it meets. At the dinner given on the 29th of May, at the Metropolitan Club, New York, by Mr. Bowen, proprietor of the *Independent*, to the eighteen members of Congress who attended the Brussels Conference as representatives of the United States group, the subject of a periodic international congress or parliament received marked emphasis. Among the speeches, made by Hon. Richard Bartholdt, Hon. Oscar S. Straus, General Grant, Professor Rowe and other distinguished gentlemen, of whom about fifty were present, was one by Prof. John Bassett Moore of Columbia University, ex-Assistant Secretary of State, our greatest American authority on international law. Professor Moore took the most advanced ground on the subject, declaring that the Hague Conference must ultimately develop into a world-parliament, and that the world-government ensuing must embrace the three great